Heavy firing is going on constantly around the city, but with triffing damage, the insurgents trying to wear out the Spanish regulars in the trenches. The volunteers refuse to leave the walls. Gens. Anderson and Greene have thoroughly reconnoitred the city and have scouting parties out constantly. Major Bell, chief of the office of military information, is now going out clear around the lines. ' Much valuable information concerning the country around the city and the condition of the defences is accumu lating. Gens. Anderson and Greene went out together south of the city the other day and got close to the Spanish lines. While they were deliberately examining the enemy's position a bullet whissed by most unpleasantly near. Gen. Greene has been doing a lot of work in personal examination of the country surrounding the camp.

Gen. Merritt began informing himself of the situation immediately upon his arrival. He saw Gen. Anderson yesterday and Gen. Greene this morning. The New pert's men will join the camp at once. They are now debarking. Gen. Greene is trying hard to obtain horses for the artillery, about the only thing that is lacking in the preparations of the forces now here

The report from Hong Kong that President McKinley is opposed to holding the Philippines fell like a wet blanket upon the men here. There is a strong feeling among the soldiers in favor of the retention of conquered territory. The transports brought news of a widespread and increasing sentiment at home in favor of retention. This was gladly received by the troops.

All reports from within the walls of Manila show that the situation there is critical and is constantly growing worse, without prospect of relief. In the past week Gen. Anderson caught three men with passes from Gen. Augustin in their possession. Of these two were Swiss of the name of Moll and Schaub. They said that they were buying the notes of the Philippines Bank in Manila from the natives at 40 cents on the dollar. The bank is paying par. They gave information corroborating reports from Spanish deserters and other sources. The third, a German named Lihmar, admitted trading in a small way in provisions. He said that provisions were very scarce in Manila. A piece of coccanut that formerly cost two cents now brings 50 and is hardly obtainable, even at that high price. He said that there was much sickness among the Spanish soldiers of the garrison. The two Swiss and the German were let go after

The British Consul asked Gen. Anderso to declare neutral the English club and two banks in Manils, but the request was denied.

It has been reported in Hong Kong and Shanghai that there was much sickness and many cases of dysentery among the United States troops at Manila. Gen. Anderson emphatically denies this report. There was considerable sickness at first owing to the indiscretion of the men, who ate vast quantities of the delicious fruits. which grow so abundantly here, and to their carelessness in the matter now, and the sick reports of all commands are very small. The health of the entire division is most satisfactory, particularly of the encamped forces. There has been much rain of late, but the men experienced little inconvenience on that score. The camp is on sandy soil. The rain quickly disappears and the ground becomes fairly dry soon afterward. The men have made bamboo sots that fit under the tents and keep them off the ground.

Camp life is having good results upon the men, who are obtaining valuable experience from outpost work in the enemy's country. A few nights ago the California and Colorado regiments were turned out in hot haste on the report that the Spaniards were driving in our pickets. Quickly, but in perfect order, they formed in battle line to protect the camp, but it proved to be a false alarm.

The transports of the first expedition have been released as well as some of the second expedition. The Sydney started home on July 21, the Australia on July 28. The Peking and the China will follow

There are no new developments in the German situation here.

Capt. Perry of the ship Ellen A. Bead, which brought coal for the fleet, died yes terday of apoplexy. He lived in Brooklyn.

The work of the rebel artillery is keeping the Spaniards especially busy. Hitherto, their marksmanship has not been much to boast of, but the shooting at the Malpajo blockhouse north of Manila was so good that the Spaniards concluded that the gunners must be Americans. In this they were wrong. The Americans have lone nothing yet, except in the way of preparation for the fighting that is to some. The Spaniards held Malpajo until the rebel charge killed half of the garri-

The Manila newspapers are printing some ridiculous stories. They say that Gen. inderson is dead, and give the authoriy of an alleged eyewitness. They also seport that many Americans were woundid, most of them in the back. Al Español mys: "How these Yankees do run!"

GO SLOW, SAYS HANNA.

on the Philippine question. We as least want a EUROPE MERELY LOOKS ON. ting on those islands. Although there may be a centiment against keeping the lalands there is a bigger sentiment against giving them back to Spain. We are confronted with new conditions to-day, and we intend to work out the problems in a manner which will be for the best interests of the country.'

MERRITT CABLES HIS ARRIVAL. Says He Will Probably Reed All the Troops

Assigned to Him WARRINGTON, July 30 .- At 10:20 the followng bulletin was posted at the Adjutant-General's office:

"Cavira, July 25, via Hong Rong. diffusiont-General, Unified States Army, Washington: "Arrived to-day about 12. Health of comnands good : remainder fleet four days in rear all troops assigned me will probably be needed

MERRITT, Major-General Commanding." The despatch from Gen. Merritt was anxiously waited by the Administration, for it was believed that unless his expedition had met with nisfortune it should have reached its destination several days ago. The message shows that t arrived July 25, or twenty-seven days after it sailed from San Francisco. The Government expects soon to hear that Manila has been taken by the combined efforts of the military

The sentence in Merritt's despatch which says that the whole force assigned to him will be needed is believed to indicate that the attiude of the insurgents outside of the city is threatening, and that the commanding Genera visites to be prepared for any emergency.

There are now in the Philippines about 11,-000 United States troops, and within three weeks the number will be increased by reginents now on the way to Manila to about 28,-000. It is well known at the War Departmen that Gen. Merritt has all along believed that his force was none too large for the Philippines campaign, and the Department will not be surprised if he should ask the Government to order more troops to Manila.

ADVICE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Congressman Baker Urges the Retention of Territory Conquered from Spain.

ROCKHSTER, N. Y., July 30 .- Ex-Congressman Charles S. Baker of this city recently wrote personal letter to President McKinley urging upon him the necessity of annexing the terri tory conquered from Spain, and laying specia emphasis upon the fact that if the newly ac quired possessions, mostly islands of the seas are to pass from the control of the United States the inhabitants are liable to be rele gated to a condition nearly, if not quite, as de lorable as formerly

Mr. Baker feels that the United States should etain such control over the Spanish territory acquired and to be acquired that all the people shall have guaranteed to them a full measur of the civil and religious freedom which Amer ionns have so long enjoyed under the Constitu tion. To his letter Mr. Baker received the fol

"WASHINGTON, July 23, 1898. "DEAR MR. BAKER: I beg leave to acknowle edge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., the contents of which have parefully noted by the President, and which, in ecordance with his direction, has been brough to the attention of the Secretary of State. Assuring you that the President is very sincerely gratified by your cordial expressions of com neudation and personal regard, believe me, J. A. PORTER. faithfully yours, "Secretary to the President."

KEEP EVERY FOOT OF SOIL WON

Course Recommended by the Republican Convention in Wayne County. LYONS, N. Y., July 30 .- At the Wayne Republean Convention to-day Anson S. Wood, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, secured the passage of a resoluion praising the army and navy for the victo ries they have won and recommending the reof every foot of soil upon which the plant the flag of the Union as the permanent eritage of the American people.

TROOPS FOR GEN. MILES.

Gen. Grant's Brigade to Sail from Newpor News-Other Troops Going from Tamus. WASHINGTON, July 30.-It is expected by the officials of the War Department that the second expedition from Newport News to Porto Ricc will sail within about twenty-four hours. Upon he arrival of this detachment Gen Miles' force in Porto Rico will be increased by fully 8 600 man, the troops being those in the brigad of Gen. Fred Grant, comprising the First and Third Kentucky and the 160th Indiana and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio. The men will sail on the transports Alams, Rich Grande and Hudson, and the only delay in starting will be caused by the difficulty of getting the heavy quartermaster and subsistence supplies on board ship. Several other trans port vessels are on the way to Tampa fron santiago, and immediately after their arriva the remaining troops of Gen. Coppinger's Fourth Army Corps will embark for Porto Rico. A telegram from Gen. Shafter was received at the War Department yesterday as follows:

The Seguranca, Knickerbocker, Saratoga and Iroquois leave here to-morrow night (to night) for Tampa. The Miami and Matteawan have only forage on board. They will be un loaded next. They have been retained until near the last on account of their condensing 13,000 gallons of water each per day, without which the fleet could not have gotten along."

When the remaining troops at Tampa embark at Porto Rico it is possible that Major Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, will embark with them. Permis sion has been given to him to engage in the Porto Bican campaign if he wishes to de so but it has been assumed heretofore that on account of his advanced age and approaching re drement he would not care to be assigned to Anty at the front. This telegram was sent to Gen. Coppinger to-day from the Adjutant-General's office:

"You should have your troops ready on the arrival of the transports to embark imme-diately for Porto Rico. The Secretary of War directed me to say that he has no object your going to Porto Rico with any part of your command when you may desire, but on leaving you will notify this office and the officer next in rank to yourself, who will succeed you in com-

Gen. Coppinger will doubtlessly feel disinelined to remain in the United States when the greater part of his command embarks for Porto Rico, and it is expected by the War Department that he will go to the front as soon as the next detachment of troops goes from Tampa. The officer next in command to Gen. Coppir ger is Major-Gen. J. Warren Keifer of the volunteer service, and he will have charge of the remaining troops of the Fourth Corps if the commanding General goes to the front.

The War Department will look for despatches from Gen. Miles to-morrow, sent directly from the Port of Ponce office. The department was notified yesterday that Lieut.-Col. James Aller of the Signal Corps had left St. Thomas yester day with operators and instruments for the able arrived, and, as the installation of the instruments will be an easy matter, the War Department has no doubt that direct communica tion with Gen. Miles will be had within a few

The Tax on Travelling Theatrical Companie WASHINGTON, July 30.-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day made a ruling that managers of theatrical companies performing in towns of less than 25,000 people should pay atax of \$10 in each State in which performances were given, under paragraph; 8 of section 2. War Revenue bill, and not \$100, under para-

104 1-3 for the New Threes.

Sales of the new 3 per cents., "delivery when issued," were made at 104% yesterday in the The Philippine Problem is a Big One and Must Be Studied Out.

CLEVELAND, O., July 30.—Senator Hanna, in m interview here, said: "We must go slowly bond.

WILL DECIDE THE PATE THE PHILIPPINES ALONE.

Reasons Why the Continental Powers, Opposed as They Are to Our Occupancy of the Archipelage, Will Not Meddle in Our Affairs-England Wants Us to Take All of Spain's Colonies-Spain's Desperate Financial Situation-Pessanis Starving in Fertile Districts-Large Emigration.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR. LONDON, July 30.—The phase of the Spanish American situation which most interests and oneerns Europe is now reached, and European opinion is sharply divided on the same lines as at the outgot of the war. The Continent hopes that the United States will secure nothing as the fruits of its victory outside the West Indies. Great Britain, on the other hand, would be glad o see America take control of all the territory which Spain has misgoverned for generation

Despite the sensational rumors, which are oo numerous even to estalogue, there is no good reason to believe that Continental opinion will try to impose its wishes, even by diplomatio expression of them, upon the American Gov-ernment. There is one fact to which, apparently, European diplomacy accords a salutary recognition, namely, that the United State will brook no interference whatever in the settlement of its differences with Spain. It well understood even in Berlin now that the surest way to effect the annexation of the Philippines by the United States would be for some European power to intimate that such action is objectionable. The only ground for such a protest, of course, would "the disturbance of the balance of power in the far East," which the Continental press is discussing vehemently; but it will be impossible for the Continental powers to raise this point vithout openly assuming that the United States is in virtual combination with some existing power in that region. Otherwise there can be no disturbance of the balance by the mere substitution of the United States for Spain. It is the cooperation of America with Great Britain n that region which the Continent fears, and which it would do almost anything to avert.

The objection to American sovereignty in the Philippines is that it would involve the tacit ecognition of the unity of American and British interests, and would force the immeliate consummation of what Europe is most anxious to synid. Therefore there will not be the alightest European interference with the peace negotiations unless the Centinental cowers are convinced that an Anglo-American ombination is absolutely inevitable

I do not believe that any European chancellery is yet ready to ayow that belief and act ac ordingly in an openly hostile manner. Should any group of the powers act upon this assump tion in the present situation it would mean no less than that the moment which the world has seen dreading for a generation is at last at hand. Therefore, the danger of foreign complications in the settlement of the terms of seace between Spain and the United States may, in the opinion of diplomatic observers in se judgment I have the fullest confidence be dismissed as too remote for serious consid-

President McKipley may safely decide the fate of the Philippines according to the dictates of duty, humanity and American rights and nterests, and untrammelled by outside considerations.

The situation in Madrid, on the whole, is as favorable as could be expected for the successful consummation of the peace negotiations. It may perhaps be well for the sake of clearness and because a mass of falsehood and nonsens has been printed on the subject to repeat the steps taken by the Sagasta Government. They have been exactly outlined from time to time n TER Sun's cable despatches, which, although once or twice they have met even a so-called

The first step was Sagasta's private applies tion through Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, to ascertain if the United States would welcome ceace overtures, and through what channel Next came the unanimous vote to favor at eace of the Spanish Ministry on the evening of July 19, which a strange fresh of the Hoan. ish authorities enabled THE SUN'S Madrid cor respondent to telegraph to this office within two hours after the vote was taken. The more ecent steps are matters of common knowl-

I am able to say upon ample Spanish authority that the Sagasta Government now believes the internal political situation to Spain will enable it to bring the negotiations o an early conclusion without endangering the Queen's Government. I do not fully inorse this sangpine view, but it argues at all events, the intention of the Ministry to push the negotiations to end the war as speedily as

The domestic situation is really desperate Financially it is critical. The Bank of Spain has advanced another 50,000,000 pesetas to the Government on bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, which cases the situation for the mo ment: but next month the Government will require at least 100,000,000 pesetas to stave off national bankruptcy. It is feared that the bank will then be authorized to raise its note issue to 2.500,000,000 pesetas, which would almost nevitably bring about a currency collapse

Accounts from various districts in Spain are ially more despairing and desperate. Galicia, in the extreme northwest of Spain, for nstance, which is usually one of the most prosperous provinces, is now starving. Silence is brooding over the villages and hamlets, the inhabitants of many of these having emigrated en masse from the ports of Vigo and La lorufia and others. Hundreds of men and women are leaving for Brazil and the Argen tine Republic. Shipping agents have thet hands full. The Government is doing all it can to prevent the wholesale emigration. The people embark by stealth sometimes on fish ing smacks and are taken aboard the steamen when well out to sea.

Misery reigns in the erstwhile fruitful valleys of the Valdeorias, Lima and Bands. The corn grop is a failure owing to the drought. The few peasants that remain have all turned po cians. Formerly nobody cared a jot for politica Now even the illiterate exclaim "Let the Yankees take Madrid so long as they

eave us in peace. While open rebellion against the home Government and secession are frequently talked in the mountains, the better educated people all favor the reform of the Constitution, de centralization of the Government and a change of rulers. They expect great things of Gen. Polavioja. Neither Silvela, Weyler nor Robledo has any followers in the northwest of Spain. Reverting for a moment to the peace nego-

from the Spectator as a typical expression of British opinion: "In our opinion the Government at Washngton will not be doing its duty to the people of the Union unless it insists upon two prin ciples: First, that Spanish rule absolutely and forever in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Secondly, America will alone

decide what shall be the ultimate fate of the

tiations, it is interesting to quote the following

former possessions of Spain.
"Unless these principles are insisted upon absolutely, America may find that this war, instead of being a blessing to the inhabitants of and instead of a movement in the direction of humanity and civilization, may be an actual step backward.

"In our belief it is alike the destiny and duty of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to govern and convert to civil uses the inferior races." the Spanish colonies, will turn out to be a curse

Boston Harbor Practically Clear of Mines Bosron, July 30 .- All vessels may now enter or leave Boston harbor at pleasure, for this afternoon Col. Mansfield of the Engineer Corps gave notice that all restrictions on navigation on secount of mine defences had been removed except in the passage between George's Island and Nantasket Head. This means that the main ship channel and broad sound are clear, and that ships need not fear danger in passing through them.

PUNERAL FOR A LIVING MAN. Essenchusetts Man Lost and Mourned as

Sergeant George E. Blackmer, Company L. Second Massachusetts Volunteers, was in the thick of it at San Juan hill and was hit three times. The first two wounds didn't bother him much and he kept on fighting. The third time a bullet went through his hat gouged a piece out of the left side of his head, and stunned

A Major in the regiment saw him fall, brought him to, and helped him to a place out of range of the Mausers. Then the Major left him, and Blackmer, like many others, got lost in the chaparral. Finally he got his bearings, and eventually he brought at the hospital at Siboney. of his comrades who had seen him fall couldn't find him after the battle and reported that he had been killed. His name appeared in the published list of killed. Senator Hoar saw it and went to Blackmar's home at Riverside, Mass., to break the news to the young man's parenta.

It was decided that there would be no use in trying to find the body, but Blackmer's father cluded that at least a funeral service could be held. Accordingly the funeral was held at the Blackmer residence in Riverside week be fore last. The young Sergeant had many friends in the village and the services were largely attended.

While all this was going on, Blackmer was slowly getting well. By and by the Olivette came to Siboney to take some of the sick and wounded North. Blackmar was among those to go, and in due time he reached New York and was sent to the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. His name again appeared in the papers, but this time among the living. His father saw it and started for Brooklyn. He had no idea that the news could be true. He got here on Friday. He found that his son was not only alive, but rapidly recovering.

The father wanted to take his son right home. When the chief surgeon at the hospital heard the story of the funeral, he said that, while young Blackmer would not ordi-narily be discharged as cured for several days, he might go. Yesterday Blackmer and his father went to Governors Island, wheee the Sergeant secured a furlough of three weeks, and last night he and his father started for Riverside. Before leaving the island, the older Blackmer said that no returning war hero would ever get such a reception as the people of Riverside would give his son when he returned home.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT CHICKAMAUGA. Iwo Men Killed at Target Practice, One of

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.-The influx of roops to Chickamauga has begun again. This wening at 6 o'clock the Sixth Infantry of immunes arrived from Knoxville, Tenn., Col. Laurance D. Tyson commanding. Unless the immunes are to be kept separate, the Sixth will probably be brigaded with the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska in the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps. This will be the temporary assignment of the regiment, and it will be encamped near the Fourteenth. Other regiments, either immunes or of the second call, expected at the park soon are the Fourth Tennessee, Knoxille, a regiment of immunes from Columbus, Miss., a regiment from Springfield, Ill., and another from St. Paul, Minn. These regiments will be equipped immediately.

Nothing has been done toward the movement of troops away from the park. None of the railroads has received requests for bids on the removal of any troops to Newport News or else-Gen. Wade and staff moved to-day into the quarters formerly occupied by Gen Brooke and staff. This continues headquar terspear Lytle.

The paymasters will probably arrive on Monday and will finish their work during the coming week. The July pay roll amounts to almost \$1,500,000.

Two men were killed at target practice today. They were each painting targets and were shot before they could drop un-der cover of the ditch. The men were Corporal Henderson, Company D. Twelfth New York, and Will Lawson, Second Arkansas Henderson's residence was 343 West Nineteenth street. He was the only support of his The man who fired the fatal shot is charged with carclessness. Henderson was called to, but did not hear. His head was exposed above the ditch from the mouth up, and the bullet took effect in the forehead. Lawson of the Sec. and Arkansas was killed in much the same way. His death occurred this afternoon. Lawson's wife was killed by lightning in a cyclone some time ago. He was one of the number that ptured the James boys. Two deaths occurred among the Pennsylvania troops to-day from the typh old fever-Private G. W. Snelder, Company P. Fourth Pennsylvania, left behind by his command because of illness, and Bergeant

Savage Company Q. Ninth Pennsylvania. It has been decided that Col. Bowman of the First Pennsylvania is not physically able to be mustered into service, and it is expected that Ment -Col. Good will be appointed Colonel of the First Pennsylvania by Gov. Hastings.

It is said that Major Mitchell, Second Bat. alion, Fourteenth New York, now under arrest in his quarters, had the privilege of resigning pending charges against him, and refused to do to, as he wanted the matter investigated and sired to stand trial. It seems that Major Mitchell is charged with the offence of signing ome document which he should not have stened. He is not the man to back down, and the court-martial trial will likely be necessary.

The First Battalion, Ninth New York, Major Wilmer, is at target practice at the new ride range of this regiment. To-morrow the men of the Kinth will have their monthly muster incident to the signing of the payroil.

CONGRESSMEN INSPECT MARRON. ppropriation Wanted to Deepen and Cles

Congressman Warren B. Hooker of Fredonis Chairman of the House Committee on Biver and Harbors, made a tour of inspection of New York Harbor yesterday ing. He was accompanied by Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the New York Harbor improve ments, and Congressman William L. Ward, also of this State. The object of Mr. Hooker's visit was to see for himself what the improve ments to the channels of the harbor, that have seen asked for for so long, really are, and to letermine, if possible, how badly they are

For several years those interested in shipoing here have tried to secure from Congress sufficient appropriation to deepen the steamship channel so that the mean depth of water from the Narrows to will be thirty-five feet. They also want the shoals south of the Battery and north of Governors Island, in Red Hook chan-cel and in Gowanus Bay channel, removed. They want the east channel to have a mean lopsh of thirty feet and that it be extended to the sea. If this were done ships could get in and out by a much shorter and straighter route than the main ship channel now allords. Congressman Hooker went all over the water area mentioned and, while he would not com-mit himself, it was inferred that he was in sympathy with the improvements tasked for and would seek to secure the necessary appro-priation.

Keep Cool

In hot weather, and keep your blood pure at all times. The result will be good health the year round. The means to this end is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine is prepared by experienced pharmacists to make your blood rich and pure.

Hood's Sarsa-Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass Mood's Pills ours all Liver Ilia. 25 cents.

GUN PRACTICE IN THE NAVY

TRAINING THAT WON THE FIGHTS AT MANILA AND BANTIAGO.

enstant Practice Required on Our War

ships in the Past Year-More Money Spent for It Than by Russia and Germany Combined - Regular Target Practice. WARRINGTON, July 30 .- The marvellous acgracy of fire shown by the American war vee sels in the fight off Santiago is stiributed by ordnance officers here to the careful training o the men behind the guns during the last year and the large amount of target practice required of every vessel at stated times since the regulations were issued during the cruise of the North Atlantic squadron twelve months ago. Until then little attention had been given to great gun target fire compared with the constant work performed until just prior to the Maine disaster. On the Pacific coast naval ships devoted little time to it. chiefly because few of the modern yessels were stationed there, and on the Asiatio station, where the navy maintained a strong squadron since the war between Chips and Japan, few rounds were fired from the heavier guns except at the regular quarterly practice. More target practice has been done by the service in the last year than during any previous period of the same length n the history of the new navy, and more money has been expended on powder and shell fired at some little floating target made of a pole and canvas than Germany and Bussia combined spent for the same purpose in a like time. While American sallors have always been regarded as the finest markemen with guns of any type among the navies of the world, the ord-nance officers have claimed that accuracy of fire sould be gained only by liberal expenditures of ammunition, and the wisdom of this view has been shown, they say, in the results obtained, especially in the vastly superior shooting of the American ships over those of Admiral Cervera.

Target practice at sea is conducted now in practically the same way that it was when the guns had less than two miles' effective range and were of the old smooth bore, muzzle-loading type. The targets employed vary not a bit from those at which the Constitution and Constellation banged away years ago. Then the targets were hit possibly once in a dozen shots, while now the 6-inch rapid-fire and the eights. tens and twelves of the new navy frequently knock away the slender pole to which is made fast the triangular piece of canvas that forms the object of attack. In the days of the slowsteaming old wooden vessels a target would often be used for days before a shot carried it away, but after target practice on board some of the new ships there is generally so little of it eft that no effort is made to utilize it again.

Two kinds of target practice are required of all vessels of the navy, sea practice and record practice. Sea practice is carried on six times each year and record practice once. Every vessel is required to carry out these instructions. year there has been three times the amount of target practice called for. This was because the Government anticipated trouble with Spain. and the policy of the Navy Department was to perfect each ship and its crew with the handing of guns, so that if the occasion arrived when they had to shoot at the enemy they could do it as well as the gunners before them had done. For purposes of sea practice a regulation target, anchored or not, or any suitable mark not smaller than a regulation target, may be used. The practice is conducted either on or off soundings, as the Captain may elect, but generally ships proceed well out to sea and beyond the lane taken by cousters. Target practice may range between 800 yards and 3,000 yards or even higher, but is seldom beyond 3,000 yards, and it is required that the speed of the ship shall not be less than eight knots when her batteries are opening fire. Last year the North Atlantic fleet was put through target practice on the Southern drill rounds off the Virginia Capea for several weeks. Some of the best records were made by the Texas, which did notable firing in her

chase of the Spanish vessels. Sea practice is intended to simulate as nearly as practicable the conditions of actual battle. and the work of observing the fall of shots is not allowed to interfere unduly with a spirited and continuous fire. It is especially provided by the Navy Department that every condition that would be likely to exist in actual battle shall be present during target practice. The ships are stripped, battle hatches are down, and sometimes forced draught is put on in order to simulate a chase, during which the batteries of some vessel are opened the little target. At night there frequently target practice with the aid of searchlights, but this is required only once a year. At two sea practices annually the ship actual battle, with necessary officers, aids, and quartermasters in conning tower, and all other officers at their stations. Ammunition is supplied in the manner that would actually b necessary in battle, and, except in case of

emergency, orders are given by the means that would be employed in battle. Inducements are offered by the department to enlisted men to become expert gunners in the shape of two classes of prizes, one a first prize of \$10 and the other a second prize of \$5. For every twenty-five men who take part in the quarterly target firing the commanding officer may award one first prize and one second prize. provided that the prises shall be awarded to none but those whose record places them in the higher classes for markmanship. No sailor can receive more than one prize in a year.

In proportion to the extent of the navy the United States are said by ordnance officers to pend more money annually on target practic than any other service. Great Britain devotes a great deal of attention to it, but France and Germany give comparatively little. The Spanish have never spent much time at targe practice because, their officers said, "it was simply throwing money in the sea." They went on the theory that when the time arrived for them to shoot they would prove that they knew well how to handle the guns.

AT PERNANDINA'S CAMP.

Troops Arriving at the New Florida Camp-

Drills on the Beach. FERNANDINA, Fla., July 30 .- Five train loads the 157th Indiana arrived to-day and are quartered in camp. Two companies of the Third Pennsylvania are already here. The balance of this regiment will arrive tomorrow. Then will come the arrival of cavalry. On Monday the rough riders will be the first to arrive, 500 strong, with 1,000 orses. The new grounds are hurriedly being to completion, water pipes are being extended over them and new tracks are being placed in order to handle the cavalry quickly.

Regimental drill was held this morning by he Third and Fifth Ohio on the beach. two or three thousand excursionists will visit Fernandina to-morrow from Jacksonville and St. Augustine. A number of officers from the Saventh Corps are expected to come over to visit their friends, Errivate W. F. Wells of the First Florida tried to kill one of the regiment last night. He is insane and was sent home to-day.

WAR TAX DELINQUENTS. Detectives Will Be Searching Them Out There was a great rush yesterday at the

nternal revenue office, owing to the number

of firms that had delayed payment of the special

taxes until the last day. Bankers seemed to form the greater part of these, but at the time the office was closed it was said that all the arge banking firms had got their applications in in time to avoid the 50 per cent. fine which will be imposed on delinquents. Collector Treat could not estimate yesterday how many had neglected to conform to the law, but it was thought that possibly 10 per cent, of those who should have applied had failed to do so. The matter of locating up delinquents has been placed in the hands of Col. Williams, who is at the head of the internal revenue detectives in this city, and on Monday an active search will be made for them. It has been decided that those sending in applications at the last moment, even though no checks accompanied them, were not hable to the fine providing the checks come in by the first of the week. tions in in time to avoid the 50 per cent

WOUNDED ARRIVE AT TAMPA.

. Transport Arrives from Santingo-Col. Aster to Get Out of Quarantine To-Day. TAMPA, Fla., July 30.-The steamship Seguranca, known as transport No. 2 of the Shafter expedition, has arrived at Quarantine with 150 sick soldiers from Santiago. There are no yellow fever cases on board, but all of the men were sent to the new hospital of Egmont Key, which was opened to-day under charge of Dr. H. D. Geddings of the Marine Hospital Corps. They will remain in that hos-pital until all danger is past, and will then be

The steamship Aransas, with Col. John Jacob Astor on board, is still detained in quarantine but if no sickness develops to-night, and there has been none since the ship's arrival, the passengers will be released to-morrow and allowed o come to Tampa and leave for the North. Dr. S. G. Gill, the New Orleans yellow expert sent here by the Louisiana State Board

sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., and other hospitals

of the army.

of Health, has made a thorough investigation and finds there is not a suspicious case of fever in Tampa or any other military camp.

The Third Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Infantry left Port Tampa City to-night in a special train of four sections bound for Ferandina, where they will join the First Ohio and the 157th Indiana and go into camp This regiment has been anxious to get to the front. While camped at Port Tampa t has seen the First Illinois, First Dis trict of Columbia, Second and Seventy-first New York and the First Volunteer Cavalry march by them and board the transports bound for Cuba. It is one of few thoroughly equipped regiments, and the men think that they should have been sent to the front. The brigade headquarters were also moved to Fernanding to-day.

The Ninth Cavairy, composed of colored troops, is now the only regiment camped at Port Tampa City. Since the departure of the Pennsylvania regiment the men have to do guard duty at Government warehouses, and, as there are only about 508 of this regiment left here, it will not be possible for them to furnish the guard all the time, and arrangements are being made to send the Fifth regular infantry to Port Tampa for this duty.

The Second Georgia and the Fifth Maryland ire now the only volunteers left in Tampa. The four troops left here by the rough riders are the only volunteer cavalry, but there are still about 8,000 regulars and two volunteer regiments of infantry to be sent to Porto Rico as soon as possible. The remainder of regulars with the exception of one regiment or parts of two regiments, will be sent to Savannah paxt

The United States Army Quartermester's supply steamship Michigan will sail at 6 o'cleck to-morrow morning in charge of Capt. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster.

She will go direct to Santiago, according to the atest orders received, instead of to Porto Rico, as originally ordered. Twenty-five army sur geons and fifty Red Cross nurses will go to Santiago on this ship. She carries one hundred and fifty tons of fresh beef in addition to a large eargo of provisions for the American and Cuban forces at Santiago.

FRENCH STEAMER A PRIER

The Manoubia, an Alleged Blockade Bun ner, Caught by the Dirie Off Ponce. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30 .- The French

steamer Manoubia, 553 tons, was brought into port to-day as a prize of the auxiliary cruiser Divis. The Manoubla arrived off Charlesto early this morning, and at 9 o'clock she dropped her anchor at quarantine. She is in charge of a prize crew in command of Boatswain John Lund of the Dixte. The Manoubla is the first prize that has fallen to the fortune of Capt Davia The Manoubia was captured last Sunday off

the southern coast of Porto Rico. She had just discharged a number of passengers and a large lot of provisions on the coast near Ponce. The Dixie, which was in the vanguard of Gen. Miles's expedition, sighted the French steamer when she was coming out of the harbor of Ponce. She was ordered to heave to, but being rather slow about doing so, a 4-inch shell was sent across her bow and immediately her engines were stopped and she was boarded. Her papers were found to be irregular and it was further ascertained that she had just senashore a number of men and discharged s cargo of provisions for the Porto Ricans. Her papers showed her to have come from Fort De France, Martinique.

On account of the irregularity of her papers and the strong belief of the boarding officer a blockade runner, she was declared by Capt. Davis to be a lawful prize and she was immediately ordered to Charleston in charge of Boatswain Lund's crew. The Manouard a crew of sixty-nine men, nine o whom are French and the remainder are Amer can. A libel will probably be filed on Monday.

THEIR WORK APPRECIATED

Farewell Tea to Miss Long and Her Two Friends at the Naval Hospital.

Miss Edith Long, daughter of Secretary the Navy Long, and Miss Simmis and Miss Austin, her associates from Hopkinson College who have been nursing the sick and wounder sailors at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn for the past three weeks, concluded their services there last night and will return to Washington o-morrow.

Dr. Wood, the medical director of the hos pital, tendered a tea last evening to Miss Long and her associates as a token of his apprecia tion of their services. The main reception room was decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers. The entire medical staff purticipated, but there were no outside visitors. Dr. Wood assured the young ladies that their visit to the hospital would always remain a bright page in its history.

How often you see a man deeply engreased in his work, full of satisfaction at what he has accomplished in business, ready to go ahead and carry out boundless schemes of achievement, and using up all his strength and nervous force mever pausing to think what unseen danger may threaten him from behind. Mighty few hardworking men ever stop to realize that the headaches and dissy sensations and feelings of weakness and aluggishness and aluggishness and incapacity that overcome them at times are the forerunners of serious disease. ous disease.

More men would succeed in carrying out their life purposes if they would put their their life purposes if they would put their constitutions in strong, forceful, high condition, without waiting until disease has plunged its axe into their vital organs. If a man who is using up his working vitality faster than his nutritive powers supply it, will use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as an adjunct to his daily meals, it will give the digestive organs power to take hold of the food and extract from it the elements which strengthen the vital organism and build up healthy blood. It revitalizes every organ and tissue of the body; purges billious poisons out of the circulation; invigorates the nerve centers and the muscular system and makes a man altegether a man—full of ambition, energy and pluck. energy and pluck.

Mr. Jos. Henderson Dirbina, of 544 Josephine Street, New Orleans, La., writes to Dr. Pierce: "I was alling for some years, suffering from dyspends, a tired feeling and loss of energy and appetile. I tried one bettle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and found great relief. I took two more bottles, three in all, and one or two bottles of the 'Felleta,' when I found myself in good health again. I recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to do all that it is claimed to do."

In many cases where constipation is one of the aggravating causes of disease, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used in conjunction with the "Discovery." They are the simplest and most perfectly natura laxative ever invented.

It is a dealer's business to sell you what you ask for—not what he prefers for selfish prefit's sake to sell.

BEST&CO

## Summer Shoes For Children,

Of Imported Tan Goat, button or face specially made lasts, broad solid leather extension sole, hand-sewed; extra strong is both material and workmanship; very ness in appearance. A perfect shoe for moun tain, seashore or everyday wear generally According to size,

\$2 to \$3.25.

A complete assertment of Oxford Ties, Bicycle, Tennis Running Shoes, etc., at moderate prices.

Our shoes conform to the natural outlines of the foot, ensuring great er freedom of motion, a more comfortable fit, greater durability and a better appearance than shoes built on ordinary models.

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ANTICS OF THE 71ST'S SLANDERES World" Makes Recruits Into Veteran

The World's frantic efforts to get somebed connected with the Seventy-first Regiment help it raise a momorial monument to the regi ment that it slandered is meeting with disas trous results. On Friday the World publishes the names of six rescults of the Seventy-firs Begiment, now at Camp Black, credited then with subscriptions of 10 cents each to the fund and stated that they were lending their earnes support to the movement started by the World
The six recruits now at Camp Black, whom names were used by the World, made publi

the following letter yesterday: World , CAMP BLACE, L. I., July 29, 1808. The names of the undersigned having been secured through a misunderstanding as an indersement of the World's monument fund, we respectfully request that our names be with drawn.

R. H. HAYHAND,
EDWARD J. GRISLER,
JOSEPH H. ADRIANCE,
E. L. ROCERS,
CHARLES MCDONALD.

Se delighted was the World at having buncoed these six men into lending their names to

the monument fund that it printed a glowing enlogy of them, stating that some of them had seen service in Cuba, and that one of them, Sergeant Wharton, had presented a knift with a history to the World to be exhibited The history of the knife, according to the World, was that it had been presented to Sepgeant Wharton by a Capt. Gonzales of the Cuban Army, who had killed two Spaniards with it. It turns out that the knife in question never was in Cuba and that Sergeant Wharton neve

was, either, having been taken ill at Tampa and sent home. None of the other five men was in Cuba, either, and the 10 cent subscriptions credited to each man by the World were fictitious, no money having been contributed by any one of them. According to Sergeant Wharton a World re-

and tried to get signatures to the following dos ument, which he had written out: The New York World fund proves that newspaper a true friend of the Seventy-first Regiment and all of the New York volunteers. We denounce the black journalism of the other New York papers for keeping up a discussion of our conduct at Santiago [not a one of the men in Camp Black was ever in Santiago], which the World has proven to have been courageous and heroic at all times. As proof owhat we think of the World, we have started an endless chain for the World monument fund.

"He didn't succeed in getting a signature," said Wharton, "but he got an interview with

Capt. Stoddard, which I notice he didn't print It was a hot one, you bet."

The Seventy-first Regiment recruits declare that they will have nothing to do with the World's monument fund, as it is only too clear to them that that newspaper is trying to square tself for the accusations of cowardice in which it brought against the Seventy-first on July 11.

MARIA TERRSA WILL BR PLOATED.

Wreckers Are Pumping Her Out with Her Own Pumps and Steam. WASHINGTON, July 30.-This despatch was received at the Navy Departmentthis mornings

"PLAYA, July 29. "The Infanta Maria Teresa, upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is located, which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve being left open or a hole which may have been made in the bow is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the

water, there being steam in one of her bollers. It has been proposed to the Navy Departs ment that the Teresa be brought to the Wash-ington Navy Yard for repairs. The question submitted, however, to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and it was decided that the ship should be sent to Norfolk, so that facilities may be had for the necessary dockdeeply impressed with the value of the Teress as a naval vessel. They find no fault with the quality of her construction, but the protection s not formidable and the turrets are thin and

TROOPS TO LHAVE MIAME. Hx Regiments to Be Sent to a New Camp

easily penetrable.

at Jacksonville. MIAMI, Fla., July 30.-The wish of Gen. Lee has been granted and the Seventh Corps will not be separated. Gen. Keifer received orders o-day to prepare the First Division for immediate removal, and on Monday the six regiments will begin to leave for Jacksonville and in the order in which they left Mobile. The First Texas leads and the Second Alabama will be last. It is expected the removal to the corps encampment will be effected within a week, but transportation difficulties are large on the east oast road and the lack of rolling stock may cause delay. According to a telegram from Gen. Lee, a good camp site has been obtained for the First Division at Panama. Commanding officers here believe the move forecasts

43

embarkation for Porto Rico. The new patients in hospital to-day were counterbalanced by discharges, and total sick remains over nine hundred. The increase in the typhoid list includes Surgeons Kernachan nd Alorris, First Alabama.

News of relief by removal has done more tovard recovery of sick than medicine could do. The board of which Lieut -Col. MacDenald was President, condemned \$25,000 worth of St. Louis flour to-day as below contract

Another Company to Be Enlisted Here. Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast has issued instructions that one company for the 202d Regiment, which is being organized in response to the which is doning organized in response to the President's second call, shall be recruited in this city. The remainder of the regiment has been recruited in Buffaio.

The recruiting will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in the quarters of the Becond Battery, at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and will be in charge of Cagt. Leonard Maddron and Lieut. Howard Ackerman.